

none of these six leaders or others in interviews on the result refer to the silver question as a factor in the figures.

Chairman Daugherty, in his closing remarks, said: "I believe Republican success due to the assassination of McKinley and the prevailing sentiment of the country."

Secretary Gilliam said: "The sympathy aroused by McKinley's death, just before the election, removed that antagonism which always exists among the opposition to the administration. There are thousands who will do things out of regard to the recently dead that in a year's time will almost have forgotten that they ever lived. Unhappily we are now handicapped by our inability to go upon the stump and criticize the policies of the administration. As the Republic is now handicapped by the present prosperity, so it will be held strictly accountable for the reversal of these and when this occurs, as it is bound to do, they will be swept completely from power."

This city is already visited by many Republican candidates for clerkships and other places in the organization of the Legislature in January. Among the candidates for the speakership are Representatives Cole, Crafts, Cummings, McKim, and others. The Republicans are expected to win in some of the Democratic contests, while a number of "unknown quantities" in these contests.

Cuyahoga and Hamilton Counties.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 6.—Complete election returns from this (Cuyahoga) county give Nash, Rep., for Governor, 31,566; Kilbourne, Dem., 31,893. Nash's plurality, 73.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 6.—Complete unofficial returns from Hamilton county show the following vote for Governor: Nash, Rep., 42,467; Kilbourne, Dem., 33,866; plurality for Nash, 8,601. The entire Republican county ticket, including thirteen members of the Legislature, is elected by pluralities ranging from 1,069 to 15,070. The average plurality is about 12,500. The issue of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad was approved by a majority of 32,238.

NEW YORK FIGURES.

Seth Low's Plurality for Mayor Slightly Under Thirty Thousand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Complete unofficial returns from every district of Greater New York give Seth Low, fusion candidate for mayor, 294,902; and Edward M. Shepard, Democratic candidate, 283,128, making Low's plurality 11,774. Edward J. M. Groat, fusionist candidate for controller, received 256,713 votes, and William Ladd, his Democratic rival, 254,757, making the plurality of the fusionist 1,956.

Unofficial returns from every election district in New York county give William Travers Jerome, fusionist, a lead of 15,580 over Henry W. Unger, Democrat, in the race for the district attorneyship. The vote for the two follows: Jerome, 168,992; Unger, 153,412.

Complete revised returns, gathered unofficially, show the election of the following judges of the Supreme Court: Morgan J. O'Brien, Democrat and fusionist; Samuel Greenbaum, fusionist; James A. Blanchard, fusionist; John Proctor Clarke, fusionist. Clarke, who got the smallest plurality of any of the men elected, headed Charles W. Dayton, the nearest man to him on the judicial ticket, by 6,115 votes, and beat Robert A. Van Wyck, the present mayor, by 25,698.

Mayor-elect Low was the recipient of scores of congratulatory messages. The following dispatch was received from President Roosevelt: "I congratulate the city, even more than I do you, upon the overwhelming triumph of the forces of decency."

Mr. Low replied as follows: "Your hearty congratulations have done me good."

Mr. Low sent the following reply to the congratulatory telegram sent him last night by the defeated Democratic candidate, E. M. Shepard: "Your hearty and generous congratulations are highly valued. Accept my sincere thanks."

Among the messages given out late in the day were those from Secretary of War Hay, Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Navy Long, Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, Governor Shaw, of Iowa, and President Angell, of Ann Arbor.

John McCullough, state superintendent of elections, issued a statement in which he said that in spite of all the precautions taken to prevent violations of the election laws and all the work done by the board he believed that at least 20,000 illegal votes had been cast in this city on Tuesday.

Richard Croker denied to-day that he had given up the leadership of Tammany Hall, or that he would do so. Mr. Croker said: "The report that I have retired from office is absolutely false, and it is not true that I am to sail for Europe at once. I am in good health and am about to start on my return to the city."

Seth Low, as mayor of Greater New York, will have a salary of \$15,000. He will, in the first place, have the privilege of appointing such clerks and assistants as the mayor's office as he may choose. The first two years of his term.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair in Southern Indiana—Probably Rain and Colder in Northern.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

For Ohio—Fair and warmer on Thursday. Friday fair and much colder; brisk southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For Indiana—Fair in southern; probably rain and colder in northern portion on Thursday. Friday fair; colder in southern portion; brisk to high southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For Illinois—Fair on Thursday, except probably rain in northeastern portion; colder in northern portion; cold wave on Thursday night. Friday fair and colder in southern portion; brisk to high southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Local Observations on Wednesday.

Bar, 74.9; Wind, W. by N.; Weather, P. 7.8; m. 30.25; 28.68; 8.54; Clear; 0.30; P. m. 30.25; 28.68; 8.54; Clear; 0.30.

Maximum temperature, 51; minimum temperature, 28.

Comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation on Nov. 6:

	Temp.	Precip.
Normal	49.0	0.00
Actual	49.0	0.00
Departure	0.0	0.00
Departure since Jan. 1	-3.0	-1.11
Departure since Nov. 1	-1.0	-1.10

W. T. HAYTER, Section Director.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Station	Min.	Max.	7 P. M.
Stations	41	50	45
Atlanta, Ga.	41	50	45
Baltimore, Md.	41	50	45
Boston, Mass.	41	50	45
Buffalo, N. Y.	41	50	45
Calcutta, India	41	50	45
Chicago, Ill.	41	50	45
Cincinnati, O.	41	50	45
Cleveland, Ohio	41	50	45
Columbus, Ohio	41	50	45
Concordia, Kan.	41	50	45
Davenport, Ia.	41	50	45
Des Moines, Ia.	41	50	45
Galveston, Tex.	41	50	45
Hartford, Conn.	41	50	45
Jacksonville, Fla.	41	50	45
Kansas City, Mo.	41	50	45
Little Rock, Ark.	41	50	45
Marquette, Mich.	41	50	45
Memphis, Tenn.	41	50	45
Nashville, Tenn.	41	50	45
New Orleans, La.	41	50	45
New York City, N. Y.	41	50	45
Omaha, Neb.	41	50	45
Philadelphia, Pa.	41	50	45
Pittsburgh, Pa.	41	50	45
Portland, Me.	41	50	45
San Francisco, Cal.	41	50	45
St. Paul, Minn.	41	50	45
Springfield, Ill.	41	50	45
St. Louis, Mo.	41	50	45
Vicksburg, Miss.	41	50	45
Washington, D. C.	41	50	45

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Arrived: Columbia, from Hamburg, Sailed: Majestic, for Liverpool; Frieland, for Antwerp.

FLMOUTH, Nov. 6.—Arrived: Deutschland, from New York, for Cherbourg and Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Arrived: Australasian, from Montreal, Sailed: Verina, for Boston.

ST. MICHAELS, Nov. 6.—Passed: Hohenzollern, from Genoa and Naples, for New York.

BROWHEAD, Nov. 6.—Passed: Germania, from New York, for Liverpool.

FRIMEN, Nov. 6.—Arrived: Kronprinz Wilhelm, from New York.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 6.—Arrived: Ryndam, from New York.

SOOTAMPTON, Nov. 6.—Arrived: St. Paul, from New York.

GLASGOW, Nov. 6.—Arrived: Norwegian, from Boston.

of the appointments in his disposition is that of a private secretary at a salary of \$5,000.

Mr. Schmitt may appoint commissioners and heads of departments to succeed the present incumbents in most of the executive departments of the city government.

WILL LAY DOWN THE BATON.

Leader of a Theater Orchestra to Be Mayor of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The complete vote for mayor is: Schmitt (Union Labor), 21,866; Well (Republican), 17,867; Tobin (Democrat), 12,867.

Mr. Schmitt is the leader of an orchestra in a local theater, and is also the secretary and manager of a machine shop. He has heretofore been known as a Republican, though he has never been prominent as a politician. He is a native of this city, his father having been an accomplished musician.

The success of the Union Labor party brings a new and important factor into California politics. The Union Labor party was organized as a result of the strike of seamstresses, stove-makers, blacksmiths and other water-front employees last summer. The men of the ticket, but scattered their votes on candidates for other offices. They may elect three supervisors. The fusion age of the city to the Republicans, while the Democrats will elect nine out of eighteen supervisors. It is a few years that the mayor has great power and appoints the boards of education, public works, police, park and fire commissioners.

Mayor-elect Schmitt to-day issued the following statement: "I wish to say to the merchants and financiers of the city that they need entertain no fears whatever of any action upon my part tending to inaugurate a radical policy of municipal government. Invested capital will be given the consideration it deserves, and it will be my aim to see that business interests suffer no loss. I will consider all classes and try to harmonize all interests which stand for the upbuilding of San Francisco."

Iowa 90,000 for Cummins.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 6.—Latest returns indicate that the ultimate official vote will give A. B. Cummins, the Republican Governor-elect, something like 90,000 plurality. The returns on Legislature are not complete, but the Republicans have increased their large majority by eight or ten.

For the first time in the history of Dubuque county, Iowa, the Democratic party has been routed there. The party has only saved the Republican ticket, Douglas, by the banner Democratic county in Iowa.

Governor Crane's Plurality.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Revised and corrected returns from the entire State of Massachusetts show that Governor Crane has a plurality of 70,116 votes. Revised returns for the Legislature show that the political complexion will be as follows: Senate, thirty-two Republicans, five Democrats; House of Representatives, 165 Republicans, seventy-three Democrats, two Social Democrats. This is a gain of two Republican senators and a loss of fifteen Republican representatives.

Pennsylvania's Vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Practically complete returns from the State give Harris, Rep., for state treasurer, 52,390 plurality; and Potter, Rep., for Supreme Court judge, 47,329 plurality. The proposed constitutional amendments providing for change in the ballot law were carried by a big majority. The total vote cast in the State will approximate 1,250,000. The total vote for Harris is 1,170,210. Two years ago the total vote was 790,561.

Rhode Island Returns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—Complete returns from the 133 districts in the State give Gregory (Rep.), for Governor, 26,242; Garvin (Dem.), 19,363. Gregory's plurality 6,879, as against 8,830 last year. In the House of Representatives, the Democrats won one member and the Republicans seven, and in the House the proportion is fifty-one Republicans to four Democrats.

Women Voted with Fusionists.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—Returns from the State indicate that the women cast a heavy vote, a greater part of which went to the fusionists, who represented the anti-machine element. The latest returns do not indicate a change in the apparent result last night, and Sedgewick, Republican, is probably elected Supreme judge by a majority of from 5,000 to 8,000.

Nearly Fifteen Thousand Plurality.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Revised returns from the various counties of the State give Franklin Murphy, Republican candidate for Governor, a plurality of 14,400 over the Democratic candidate, John H. Johnson. The Republicans on joint ballot have a majority of forty-one in the Legislature.

The Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Returns up to 12:30 a. m. indicate that the next General Assembly in Kentucky, which will elect a United States senator, will stand: Senate, 16 Democrats, 5 Republicans; House, 35 Democrats, 26 Republicans, one independent Democrat.

KICKING THE TIGER.

London Editors Applying Their Boots to the Fallen Tammany Beast.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The most vindictive opponents of Tammany Hall, even in the thick of the campaign, could not have printed that organization in blacked columns than do the editorial writers on the afternoon papers here, to-day, in congratulating New York on the election of Seth Low.

"The success of Seth Low is an event on which every friend of America and every lover of virtue and honesty anywhere has reason to raise paeans of congratulation," says the St. James Gazette, adding: "It is the greatest blow yet struck at the most infamous system of corruption, triumphant villainy ever foisted on a civilized community by a gang of corrupt blackguards. The victory of Seth Low is an organization can only be finally crushed by a counter organization, and equally far-reaching."

The Fall Mail Gazette says: "The gods that preside over honest governments deserve to have from every good citizen throughout the world."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The New York Times is to-day the most eloquent of all papers in its praise of the man who has a citizen's responsibility for the good government of his city. With a Presidential election, a new system of spoils politics, and a detampanized New York, the administrative outlook for the United States is brighter than for a long time past."

AS VIEWED IN BERLIN.

German Editors Rejoice in the Election of Seth Low.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Many of the Berlin evening papers commented on the outcome of the elections in New York city, all rejoicing in the success of Seth Low.

"Political morality," says the Vossische Zeitung, "has gained a brilliant, and we hope, a decisive victory over the rascals and politically corrupt spoils system of the present municipal administration. No doubt the victory is so decisive that the influence of Tammany Hall is permanently broken."

The National Zeitung says: "Tammany Hall deserved the defeat, which is of great importance for the future of the city. The Berlin Tagblatt and the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten express a hope that the victory of Seth Low will be the beginning of a new era of honesty and integrity in the city government."

The Lokal Anzeiger observes that "the high school of corruption has closed for two years." The Boersen Zeitung, however, says: "The election of Seth Low is by no means broken."

Will Inherit \$1,250,000.

ATLANTON, Ga., Nov. 6.—Mrs. M. F. De Forest, who has been declared insane, will inherit, through the death of her uncle, the late Henry Dolan, of Brookline, Mass., a fortune of \$1,250,000, was first reported as eight millions.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. A cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PENSION SYSTEM FACTS

POINTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Attention Called to the Necessity of Putting a Limit on the Filing of Widows' Claims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—In his annual report the commissioner of pensions points out at length the faults of the present system of pensioning and the difficulties in the way of determining the merits of claims for pension and increase. Attention is directed to the friction and unkind feeling that attends the administration of the act of Aug. 7, 1882, which says open and notorious adulterous cohabitation of a widow precludes her from receiving her pension, but the absence of such a law, it is stated, would encourage and permit such pensioners to live in adultery and dishonor the memory of their soldier husbands, while still enjoying the bounty of the government, and on the other hand the widow who respects the law and honors her husband by legally entering into the marriage relation loses her pension. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this law, instructions were issued in 1888 to special examiners in the field to take depositions from widow claimants showing whether they have cohabited with any man as his wife since the death of the soldier.

These instructions were in force until September, 1897, and during that time the present commissioner took charge of the bureau, when he modified them by directing that special examiners should never question the claimant whether she has been living in adultery and then the investigation must be made carefully and discreetly so as not to create any neighborhood gossip or scandal. The commissioner says that while the law is a delicate one to administer, yet he cannot recommend its repeal.

Attention is invited again to the necessity of repealing the act of August 7, 1882, which swept away all limitations as to the filing of widows' claims under the general law and brought about conditions which are stated to be a standing invitation to file fraudulent claims, the arrangements being so large and the chances of detection so small. It is stated that widows' claims are usually filed within thirty days after the death of the soldier, but since the passage of the law of 1882 many claims have been filed by alleged widows who were either married or killed during the civil war. Referring to slave marriages, the commissioner says that with a showing of witnesses, the government has no chance and if the special examiners of the bureau endeavor to ascertain the facts the interested parties at once cry out that "the spies" of the bureau are persecuting the poor widow. A number of "sample cases" are cited in the report to show the vicious effect of the law. The commissioner declares that the law is an open invitation to fraud, perjury and misrepresentation; that the soldiers themselves get no advantage, and that the claims of their widows should be governed by the same rule.

The report calls attention to alleged frauds by guardians of pensioners, a matter which has been covered in the commissioner's preliminary report of some time ago.

The report presents a number of interesting features connected with the filing of claims for pension on account of the war with Spain and the Philippine Islands. It is shown that the soldiers of these wars enjoy much greater benefits than those of the civil war. Survivors of the civil war in the amount of pensions granted for the same degree of disability, military or naval, were established at \$3 per month. Nearly 10,000 soldiers of the civil war received from \$3 to \$1 per month in 1882, and a disability from loss of arm or leg, now entitles the soldier to \$45 per month, while the civil war soldier for four years was entitled to \$10 per month, and the Spanish-American war soldier only about four months, with comparatively few exceptions. It is shown that the pension of the close of the Spanish-American war claims for pension amounting to about 20 per cent of the number of soldiers engaged in that war had been filed, while in 1872, or seven years after the close of the civil war, only about 6 per cent of the soldiers engaged in that war had filed claims.

The recent preliminary report of the commissioner covered the main points in the present report.

OBITUARY.

Prof. C. A. Bacon, from Injury Caused by Turning Over in Bed.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 6.—Prof. Charles A. Bacon, of Beloit College, died this afternoon of septal poisoning, the result of fracturing his leg while turning in bed. He has been helpless for six years, but has taught his classes and given lectures at that time. As professor of astronomy at Beloit he acquired a wide reputation for his discussions of meteoric showers, sun spots and various eclipses. He was instructor in French for the past three years.

James C. Peakes, Singer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—James C. Peakes, aged fifty-five years, died to-day in this city of cirrhosis of the liver. Mr. Peakes, who was a native of Boston, had been connected with the opera stage for forty years. For many seasons he was with Maria Kelllogg. When Miss Kelllogg retired he supported her for many years, and the time of her death. He staged the original production of "The Girl in the Red Velvet" after which he sang with Lillian Russell. Mr. Peakes was a brother of the basso, H. G. Peakes, who survives him.

H. L. Jones, Kansas Pioneer.

SALINA, Kan., Nov. 6.—H. L. Jones died here to-day, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Jones was one of the earliest settlers of Kansas and fought in the battles with border ruffians and Indians. He was the original "Buffalo Soldier." He obtained this title while serving this county in one of the early legislatures. He was a pioneer in time to represent "more territory, fewer people and more buffaloes" than any other member.

Other Deaths.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Arthur B. Meekes, of Chicago, formerly one of the most conspicuous figures in the city, died to-day at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Amelia M. Collier, aged sixty-six years. He had been an invalid for two or more years.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Anthony Elekoff is dead in this city at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Elekoff was a Westphalian, coming to this country when he was nineteen. He founded several German newspapers, held office in this city and in the federal government.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—R. Culme-Seymour, who sailed to sea in the Oxford boat in 1861 in the annual races with Cambridge, is dead.

McKinley Memorial Association.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 6.—The executive committee of the McKinley National Memorial Association met to-day at the office of Senator Hanna. William R. Day, president of the association, presided. Also present were: John Ryerson Ritchie, secretary; William A. Lynch, of Canton; Henry C. Payne, of Anderson; Alexander H. Abbott, of Chicago; and Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, were in session the entire day. Plans of organization were considered. The secretary reported active work throughout the entire country and gratifying results. It was decided to have a central auxiliary committee in each State and Territory.

Indiana Orator to Strive for Peace.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Six thousand dollars has been given by Charles O. Baird, of Philadelphia, the income of which is to be used toward prizes for oratory in the senior classes at Princeton. Among those appointed for the Baird prize and prize for oratory are E. H. Johnson, of Philadelphia; George Constantine, of Constantinople; and R. G. Wright, of Ohio.

Young Woman Murdered.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—Nora Brittain, a young white woman, was found dead in bed at a house on South Forsythe street this morning. A small hole in the temple, evidently made with a sharp but rough instrument, proved that the woman had been murdered. J. J. Carroll, a news agent running between Atlanta and Brunswick, was arrested to-night charged with the crime. Carroll denies that he was implicated in the murder, but admits that last night in an argument with the woman he "put a piece of coal against her face, scratching it," but that he did not injure her.

GOLDEN STATUE MELTED.

Metal Likeness of Maud Adams Changed Back Into Bullion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—What was known as the Maud Adams statue was melted up at the United States assay office in Wall street to-day. The statue was made of \$7,000 in gold, taken out of the assay office some weeks ago. It had been on exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition and was sent to the assay office from Buffalo direct.

TALK WITH MR. FOULKE

VIEWS OF NEW CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSIONER ON MERIT SYSTEM.

A Good Opportunity in the War Department for Comparing the Old System with the New.

Washington Letter in New York Evening Post.

William Dudley Foulke, the newly-appointed civil-service commissioner, has been here for some days, getting ready for active duty, which he has postponed until his predecessor, Major Harlow, finds it convenient to remove to St. Louis.

"Do you anticipate a good deal of hard work on the commission?" he was asked by your correspondent to-day.

"Yes. The civil-service law directs that the commission shall not only aid the President in preparing suitable rules for the conduct of the civil service, but investigate and report upon the enforcement and effect of these rules in actual practice. It is certainly due to the President and to Congress that they should have the fullest information as to the working of the merit system in the various branches of the service to which it has been applied—information which will lead to its extension to other branches, where desirable, or to its curtailment if it does not work well in particular cases. The President and the heads of the departments ought also to be put into possession of all information accessible as to violations of the law, to the end that guilty parties be punished."

"What do you think generally of the workings of the competitive system as compared with the present patronage system?"

PLACE FOR COMPARISON.

"There has been a very good opportunity recently of comparing the two in the War Department. Under the so-called emergency acts a large number of clerks were appointed by the patronage system to do the additional work rendered necessary by the war with Spain. During the war the work was done by the classified force. Their places were supposed to be temporary, but have been made practically permanent by repeated appropriation acts, all of which provide that they shall not be subject to the civil-service rules. There are, therefore, in the War Department, two systems working side by side. What is the result? Out of 1,242 appointments made under the patronage system more than 50 per cent had to be separated from the service; but during the same period, of the persons certified to the department from the merit registers, not a single one was dropped on probation. I should think that that should indicate pretty clearly whether or not the competitive system furnished better clerks than the patronage system. In the War Department, where the tests are particularly rigid, only one-half of 1 per cent of the appointments made during the year ending June 30, 1899, and in the departmental service at large, of 492 appointments, were dropped on probation."

"Now let us contrast the results of the appointment of Indian agents, which is still under the patronage system. During the administration of Cleveland's first administration, there were seventy-six appointments, and only eight served out their terms; during the second administration of Cleveland there were eighty-one changes, only four agents served out their terms; and during the first term of McKinley's administration, there were seventy-nine changes, and only nine agents served out their terms. Still, the evils of the present system are not so bad as they are in the case of the Indian agents. We get by patronage a good deal of a pretty poor set of men, and this is true in every branch of the government, honorable exceptions; and in some instances the demand of patronage has actually been a healthy agent out of the service. I am happy to say that the worst men have now been partly all removed. Still, the evils of the present system of political patronage which dictates appointments is still removed."

"But how can we improve the political service?"

"It seems to be more difficult in the case of Indian agents than in many other cases, because the qualities of a good agent—tact, fidelity, and business capacity—cannot be so easily tested by any form of examination. But they can be tested by trial, and the Indian agent who is not a good one should be removed. The Indian agents should be appointed by promotion from the higher grades of the Indian service which are already classified, such as superintendents of schools, as well as by details from the army, we should have a healthy agent out of the service. I am happy to say that the worst men have now been partly all removed. Still, the evils of the present system of political patronage which dictates appointments is still removed."

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